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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/506,767	02/18/2000	Craig A. Link	MFCP.68211	8104
45809 7590 01/09/2007 SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P. (c/o MICROSOFT CORPORATION) INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT 2555 GRAND BOULEVARD KANSAS CITY, MO 64108-2613			EXAMINER CHARLES, DEBRA F	
			ART UNIT 3691	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/09/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/506,767

Applicant(s)

LINK ET AL.

Examiner

Debra F. Charles

Art Unit

3691

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 30 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 and 31-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/1/2006 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-29 and 31-46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this

title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 15, 16, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 37, 38, 41 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A), Kaji et al. (4775956A1) and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A).

Re claims 1, 5, 16, 24, 27, 29, 34, 37, and 40: Chandra disclose a method and computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions implemented in a computing environment of producing a unique modified name or second modified name based on a requested name that has been determined to already exist Abstract, col. 3, lines 5-25), the method comprising the steps of:

in a computing environment, selecting a word element from at least one list of word elements col. 4, lines 10-33)., in a computing environment, comparing the modified name with a list of existing names to determine whether the modified name is unique col. 4, Lines 10-63, col. 5, Lines 15-63, col. 6, Lines 5-20)., and in a computing environment, if the modified name is unique, providing the modified name to the user for acceptance col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, lines 15-63).

Chandra discloses the claimed invention except account name. However, the URL name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a URL to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the Blakeley et al. reference, in col. 5, lines 30-67, before proceeding to a more detailed description of the invention, is first useful to discuss the naming conventions which might be used in specifying the node and agent names in the NAPS. Such nodes and agents may, for example, have global names which are unique throughout the network in which they are used. To this end, such names can follow existing network naming conventions which are intended to be global. Many existing network architectures, such as IBM's SNA, ARPA's TCP/IP and ISO's X.400 E-mail, have an already-existing naming authority hierarchy which allow network administrators to create globally unique names by registering company or business unit names and creating new names by appending subunit names to the registered name. For example, suppose a company is name "ABC, Inc." and the network administrator for the "DE" division of ABC, Inc. has registered the structured Network Identifier USABCxx with IBM as the registration authority for SNA network identifiers and the ABC, Inc. corporate headquarters has allotted the network identifier USABCDE

for use by the DE division. Under the SNA naming rules, the DE division has the authority to create network qualified names of the form USABCDE.xxxxxxxx, where "xxxxxxx" is a name that obeys the rules for LU names. Not only can the user create globally unique names for the SNA LUs, PUs and Control Points, but can also generate global names for their Message Routing resources using the format indicated in the reference.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra based on the teachings of Blakeley et al. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation. Chandra and Blakeley et al. discloses the claimed invention except combining the word element and at least a stem of the requested name to produce a modified name.

However, in page 2 para 5,6, 7,19-24 and 31 thereof, Adachi discloses displaying a List of words and combining word elements to create a file name, and the file name uses the word combination given to the computer. Further, the reference also indicates any arbitration or abbreviation of the word can used as the file name. The abbreviation is effectively the stem of the word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra and Blakeley et al. based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is generating random names

and numbers to combine them thereby creating a unique word regardless of its use as an account name or as a file name is well-known and is an efficient and speedy method of obtaining unique account or file names.

Chandra, Blakeley et al. and Adachi discloses the claimed invention except receiving a requested account name from a user. However, in col. 8, Lines 30-45 thereof, Hussey discloses an account name filling a field in response to an email message from a server initiated by a user. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al. and Adachi based on the teachings of Hussey.

The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to receive an account name from a user more efficiently and effectively.

Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi and Hussey discloses the claimed invention except stem. However, in Abstract, col. 2, Lines 1-15, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem as a pad of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to

combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

Re claim 2: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey and Kaji et al. discloses the claimed

invention except wherein the word element is randomly selected from the List of word elements. However, in page 2 para 5,6,7,19-24 and 31 thereof, Adachi discloses displaying a List of words and combining word elements to create a file name, and the file name uses the word combination given to the computer. Further, the reference also indicates any arbitration or abbreviation of the word can used as the file name. It would be obvious to one of ordinal skill in the ad to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is generating random names and numbers to combine them thereby creating a unique word regardless of its use as an account name or as a file name is well-known and is an efficient and speedy method of obtaining unique account or file names.

Re claims 3, 4, 41 and 42: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey, and Adachi discloses the claimed invention except adjective, affix, noun and noun stem.

However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, 1. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective and affix as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey, and Adachi based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

Re claim 11: Chandra disclose combining word elements to produce a random name; comparing the random name with a List of existing names to determine if the random name is unique col. 4, Lines 10-63, col. 5, lines 15-63, col. 6, Lines 5-20), if the random name is unique, providing the name to a user for acceptance col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, Lines 15-63).

Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey, and Kaji et al. discloses the claimed invention except randomly selecting two further word elements. However, in page 2 para 5,6, 7, 19-24 and 31 thereof, Adachi discloses displaying a list of words and combining word

elements to create a file name, and the file name uses the word combination given to the computer. Further, the reference also indicates any arbitration or abbreviation of the word can be used as the file name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, SCO; Nesbitt, Hussey, and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is generating random names and numbers to combine them thereby creating a unique word regardless of its use as an account name or as a file name is well-known and is an efficient and speedy method of obtaining unique account or file names.

Re claim 12: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey, and Kaji et al. disclose the claimed invention except combining the requested account name with both an underscore and a name. However, in paras. 22-24 thereof, Adachi discloses combining names using underscore and name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey, and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is to enhance the efficiency of creating unique names using various combinations of numbers, letters and other printer marks.

Re claim 32: Chandra disclose receiving an acceptance of the modified account name from the user (col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, lines 15-63).

Re claim 38: Chandra, Hussey, Adachi and Kaji et al. discloses the claimed invention except receiving a request to generate an alternate account name from the user. However, the URL name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a URL to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the requesting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Blakeley et al. discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a List of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary numbers) or words). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steveahotmail.com, it

will suggest,steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Hussey, Adachi and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Blakeley et al..

The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

6. Claims 6 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kay(U.S. PAT. 6121533A).

Re claim 6: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. discloses the claimed invention except further comprising the step of producing a unique seeded name based on the requested name, the unique seeded account name being produced by: combining the requested name with a numerical seed to produce a first account name; comparing the first seeded name with the List of existing names to determine whether the first seeded name is unique', and if the first seeded name is unique.

However, in Abstract, col. 2, Line 55- col. 4, Line 67, col. 21 , Line 20-col. 23, line 20 thereof, Kay discloses using a pseudo-random number generator to create a unique seeded first name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Kay. The motivation to combine these references is to generate an output randomly based on input source material where the randomness is controlled in a specific fashion and the randomly generated sequences are repeatable as desired.

Re claim 10: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay discloses the claimed invention except the steps of combining the requested account name with both an underscore and a name. However, in paras. 22-24 thereof, Adachi discloses combining names using underscore and name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Hussey, Kaji et al., and Kay based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is to enhance the efficiency of creating unique names using various combinations of numbers, letters and other printer marks.

7. Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Ray as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Larson et al. (U.S.PUB. 2004/0098485A1) and Eric Bach "Efficient Prediction of Marsaglia-Zaman Random Number Generators".

Re claim 7 and 8: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay discloses the claimed invention except wherein the seed is a single digit number, the numerical seed is a multi-digit number that is randomly generate and the method further comprises the steps of incrementing the numerical seed by one if the first seeded account name is not unique. However, in page 8, para 98 and page 10, para132 thereof, Larson et al. discloses seed and incrementing numbers. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay based on the teachings of Larson et al. The motivation to combine these references is that randomized seed is used to generate unique numbers or a series of numbers and the

increment strategy is used to advance the number sequence forward to ensure unique output.

Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al., Kay and Larson et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except the seed is a single digit number or a multi-digit number. However, in the entire article of Eric Bach thereof, Eric Bach disclose(s) a random number generator. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al., Kay and Larson et al. based on the teachings of Eric Bach. The motivation to combine these references is to logically increment the random number from one digit to another digit.

8. Claim 9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al., Kay and Larson et al. as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of McFiggins et al. (U.S. PAT. 3792446A).

Re claim 9: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al., Kay and Larson et al. discloses the claimed invention except the steps of generating a second multi-digit numerical seed if the first seeded account name is not unique. However, in Fig. 3 and col. 9, Lines 1-67, thereof, McFiggins et al. disclose using random numbers and incrementing random numbers that have multiple digits to create other random numbers. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al., Kay and Larson et al. based on the teachings of McFiggins et al. The motivation to combine these references is to highlight the efficiency inherent in combining various numbers to create multiple unique output from various random numbers.

10. Claims 12, 13 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, and Kaji et al. as applied to claims 1 and 5 above, and further in view of Gu. (5874988A).

Re claims 12,13 and 45: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, and Kaji et al. discloses the claimed invention except repeated for up to a predetermined number of iterations until a result is produced. However, in

Abstract, 01. 5, Lines 20-36 thereof, Gu discloses running a computer program a certain number of times to obtain a specific output. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Gu. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently obtain a unique output that fits within a certain criteria.

11. Claim 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Gu (5874988A).

Re claim 14: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay discloses the claimed invention except repeated for up to a predetermined number of iterations until a result is produced. However, in Abstract, col. 5, Lines 20-36 thereof, Gu discloses running a computer program a certain number of times to obtain a specific output.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey, Kaji et al. and Kay based on the teachings of Gu. The motivation to combine these references is to

effectively and efficiently obtain a unique output that fits within a certain criteria.

1 2. Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al. (5961593A), Blakeley et al. and Hussey.

Re claim 17: Gabber et al. disclose a method of producing a unique random name in response to a request by a user Abstract, col. 3, Lines 25-65, the method comprising: selecting a first word element from a database including a list of word elements col. 4, Lines 5-25, col. 7, lines 25-55); in a computing environment, selecting a second word element from the database col. 4, lines 5-25, col. 7, Lines 25-55) ; in a computing environment, combining the first and second word elements to produce a random name col.6, Lines 1-col. 7, Line 55, col. 9, Lines 1-55); in a computing environment, comparing the random name with a List of existing names to determine if the random name is unique col. 8, lines 15-65, and if the random name is unique, providing the random name to the user for acceptance col. 8, Lines 35-63).

Gabblers et al. discloses the claimed invention except account name and at least one preexisting List of word elements. However, the name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a registration data set to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Blakeley et al. discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary numbers) or words). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steve@hotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabblers et al. based on the teachings of Blakeley et al..

The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternately random name generation.

Gabbler et al. and Blakeley et al. discloses the claimed invention except receiving a requested account name from a user. However, in col. 8, lines 30-45 thereof, Hussey discloses an account name filling a field in response to an email message from a server initiated by a user. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al. and Blakeley et al. based on the teachings of Hussey. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to receive an account name from a user more efficiently and effectively.

Re claim 18: Gabbler et al. the first and second word elements are randomly selected from the database col. 4, Lines 5-25, col. 7, lines 25-55).

12. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Hussey and Blakeley et al. as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Kaji et al.

Re claim 19: Gabbler et al., Hussey and Blakeley et al. discloses the claimed invention except adjective and noun. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective, affix and noun as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Hussey and Blakeley et al. based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

13. Claims 20, 21 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Hussey and Blakeley et al. as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Gu (5874988A).

Re claims 20, 21 and 46: Gabbler et al., Hussey and Blakeley et al. discloses the claimed invention except repeated for up to a predetermined number of iterations until a result is produced. However, in Abstract, col. 5, lines 20-36 thereof, Gu discloses running a computer program a certain number of times to obtain a specific output. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Hussey and

Blakeley et al. based on the teachings of Gu. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently obtain a unique output that fits within a certain criteria.

14. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Hussey and Blakeley et al. as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Adachi.

Re claim 22: Gabbler et al., Hussey and Blakeley et al. discloses the claimed invention except combining the requested account name with both an underscore and a name. However, in paras. 22-24 thereof, Adachi discloses combining names using underscore and name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Hussey and Blakeley et al. based on the teachings of Adachi.

The motivation to combine these references is to enhance the efficiency of creating unique names using various combinations of numbers, letters and other printer marks.

15. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al. and Blakeley et al..

Re claim 23: Gabber et al. disclose computer-readable medium having computer executable instructions for performing a method of producing a unique random account name in response to a request by a use Abstract, col. 3. Lines 25-65, col. 5, Lines 25-60), the method comprising the steps of:

selecting a first word element from a database including a List of word elements col. 4, Lines 5-25, col. 7, Lines 25-55), selecting a second word element from the database col. 4, Lines 5-25, col. 7, Lines 25-55, combining the first and second word elements to produce a random account name col. 6, lines 15-c01. 7, Line 55, col. 9, Lines 1-55), comparing the account name with a List of existing account names to determine if the account name is unique col. 8, Lines 15-65), and if the account name is unique, providing the account name to the user for acceptance col. 8, Lines 35-63.

Gabbler et al. discloses the claimed invention except account name and at least one preexisting List of word elements. However, the name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a registration data set to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Blakeley et al. discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary numbers or words. For example, if someone tries to sign up as stevehotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinal skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Hussey and Adachi based on the teachings of

Blakeley et al.. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

17. Claims 25, 26, 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A)., and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A) as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Kaji et al.

Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A)., and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A) discloses the claimed invention except adjectives, affixes, nouns and noun stems. However, in Abstract, 1. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective, affix, noun and noun stems as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A)., and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A) based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

18. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A)., and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A) as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Kay.

Re claim 28: Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A)., and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A) discloses the claimed invention except generating component further produces a seeded account name based on the requested account name, the seeded account name being produced by combining the requested account name with a numerical seed, the search component comparing the seeded account name with the list of existing account names to determine whether the seeded account name is unique, and if the seeded account names is unique, providing the seeded account name to the user for acceptance. However, in Abstract, col. 2, Line 55- col. 4, Line 67, col. 21 , Line 20-67, col. 23, Line 20 thereof, Kay discloses using a pseudo-random number generator to create a unique seeded first name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandrat (6085242A),

Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A)., and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A) based on the teachings of Kay. The motivation to combine these references is to generate an output randomly based on input source material where the randomness is controlled in a specific fashion and the randomly generated sequences are repeatable as desired.

19. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kay, Evans (U.S. PAT. 6430708 B1), Blakeley et al. and Ganesan (U.S. PAT. 5588056A).

Re claim 31: Kay disclose a method implemented in a computing environment of producing a unique random output in response to a request by a user Abstract, col. 3, Lines 5-50 and col. 4, Lines 10-25, col. 22, Lines 5-67 Kay discloses the claimed invention except providing without any input or suggestion of names from the user, a List of multiple alternate unique output', and providing the user with the ability to select any one of said alternate unique output, enter a new string for use as an output or request an automated generation of a new List of multiple alternate unique output. However, in Abstract, 01. 3, lines 40-60, col. 6, Lines 25-67, col. 8, lines 10-

61, Fig. 3,4a,4b,5,6, and 9 thereof, Evans discloses generating an output and permitting user modification to the resulting data set, and then re-generating another output based on that data set modification. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kay based on the teachings of Evans. The motivation to combine these references is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the resulting output to ensure an unique output.

Kay and Evans discloses the claimed invention except account name. However, the name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a registration data set to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Blakeley et al. discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to

see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitrary numbers) or words). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steveahotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Kay and Evans based on the teachings of Blakeley et al. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Kay, Evans and Blakeley et al. discloses the claimed invention except receiving a request to generate a unique random account name from a user. However, in col. 21, line 60-col. 22, Line 15 thereof, Gapesan discloses receiving a request to generate a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinal skill in the art to modify the invention of Kay, Evans and Blakeley et al. based on the teachings of Ganesan. The 'motivation to combine these references is the Ganesan reference solves the same problem as the inventor's invention by uniquely generating random words.

Eventhough the words are not necessarily account names, they are uniquely generated to provide identification of the user entering data.

20. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Blakeley et al. and Hussey as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Chandra.

Gabbler et al., Blakeley et al. and Hussey discloses the claimed invention except receiving an acceptance of the random account name from the user. However, in col. 4, lines 50-65, col. 5, lines 15-63 thereof, Chandra discloses unique names generated by the computer and suggested to the user by the software of the invention, and this implies that the user can either accept or reject the suggested words. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Scott Nesbitt and Hussey based on the teachings of Chandra. The motivation to combine these references is the user can easily accept the offered idea from the computer software or efficiently and electively reject it.

21. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Jim DeRoest, "Hardening AIX Security", SunExnert, Brookline: MA, Sept. 1998, Vol. 9, Iss. 9, pg. 60, 4 pgs.

Re claim 35: Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. disclose the invention except receiving an alternate requested account name from the user. However, in the paragraph entitled "A few basics" thereof, Jim DeRoest disclose enabling the user to select alternative authentication strategies for sign into a computer network. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi, Hussey and Kaji et al. based on the teachings of Jim DeRoest. The motivation to combine these references is Jim DeRoest's article shows the user may select alternatives that effectively and efficiently meet the user's preferences if the computer system does not relay alternatives the user likes.

22. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gabbler et al., Blakeley et al. and Hussey as applied to claim 17 above,

and further in view of Jim DeRoest, "Hardening AIX Security," SunExpert, Brookline: MA, Sept. 1998, Vol. 9, Iss. 9, pg. 60, 4 pgs.

Re claim 36: Gabbler et al., Blakeley et al. and Hussey disclose the invention except receiving an alternate requested account name from the user. However, in the paragraph entitled "A few basics" thereof, Jim DeRoest discloses enabling the user to select alternative authentication strategies for sign into a computer network. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Gabbler et al., Scott Nesbitt and Hussey based on the teachings of Blakeley et al. The motivation to combine these references is Jim DeRoest's article shows the user may select alternatives that effectively and efficiently meet the user's preferences if the computer system does not relay alternatives the user likes.

23. Claims 47, 48 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandra, Blakeley et al., Adachi and Kaji et al.

Chandra disclose a method implemented in a computing environment of producing a unique modified name or second modified name based on a requested name that has been determined to already exist Abstract, col. b, Lines 5-25), the method comprising the steps of:

in a computing environment, selecting a word element from at least one List of word elements col. 4, Lines 10-33)., in a computing environment, comparing the modified name with a list of existing names to determine whether the in a computing environment, modified name is unique col. 4, Lines 10-63, col. 5, Lines 15-63, col. 6, lines 5-20)., and in a computing environment, if the modified name is unique, providing the modified name to the user for acceptance (col. 4, Lines 50-65, col. 5, Lines 15-63).

Chandra discloses the claimed invention except account name. However, the URL name indicated is generated in the same way and does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the invention describes.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of assigning an account name to a URL to make the unique distinction between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting computer generated

name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1, Blakeley et al.

discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents the user with a List of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been combined with your original id and an arbitral numbers) or words). For example, if someone tries to sign up as steveahotmail.com, it will suggest, steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Hussey and Adachi based on the teachings of Blakeley et al. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Chandra and Blakeley et al. discloses the claimed invention except combining the word element of the requested name to produce a modified name. However, in page 2 para 5,6, 7,19-24 and 31 thereof, Adachi discloses displaying a List of words and combining word elements to create a file name, and the file name uses the word combination given to the

computer. Further, the reference also indicates any arbitration or abbreviation of the word can be used as the file name. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra and Blakeley et al. based on the teachings of Adachi. The motivation to combine these references is generating random names and numbers to combine them thereby creating a unique word regardless of its use as an account name or as a file name is well-known and is an efficient and speedy method of obtaining unique account or file names.

Chandra, Blakeley et al., and Adachi discloses the claimed invention except adjective, affix and noun. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective, affix and noun as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandra, Blakeley et al., and Adachi based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

24. Claims 50 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blakeley et al. and Kaji et al.

Re claims 50 and 51: Blakeley et al. disclose a computer-readable medium having computer-executable components for producing a unique modified account name based on a requested account name that has been determined to already exist Abstract, col. 3, Line 35-col. 4, Line 30), comprising:

a user interface component for receiving an account name request Fig. 5A, 5B, 5C and 5D); a database component including a at least one List of word elements and a List of existing account names (col. 4, lines 30-55), a name generating component for selecting word elements from the at least one List of word elements and combining the word elements with at least the stem of the requested account name to produce modified account names, if the requested account name is not unique when compared to the List of existing account names col. 4, Lines 30-col. 5, Line 25, col. 5, Lines 1-50), and a search component for comparing the modified account names with a list of existing account names to determine whether the modified account names are unique col. 5, lines 1-50) and, if the modified account names are

unique, providing the modified account names to the user for acceptance
col. 6, Lines 45-67).

Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated;
Hussey(5826269A)., discloses the claimed invention except account name.
However, the domain name indicated is generated in the same way and
does serve the same purpose and solves the same problem as the
invention describes. Thus, it would have been obvious to one with an
ordinary level of skill in the art to employ account name to get the benefit of
assigning an account name to a domain to make the unique distinction
between separate data access levels and to efficiently ensure the resulting
computer generated name is unique. Further, in the article entitled "Web e-
mail services" under the paragraph headed as "a few basics" on page 1,
Blakeley et al. discloses a well-known web email site functionality, where
when the user tries to sign up by inputting a user-id, the system checks to
see if the user-id is already taken. If it is already taken, the system presents
the user with a list of suggested user-ids by creating ids that have been
combined with your original id and an arbitrary numbers) or words). For
example, if someone tries to sign up as steveahotmail.com, it will suggest,

steve0527, steve2004, etc. to create a unique ID. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A).based on the teachings of Blakeley et al.. The motivation to combine these references is to effectively and efficiently enable alternate random name generation.

Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A)., and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A). discloses the claimed invention except adjectives, affixes and noun. However, in Abstract, col. 2, lines 1-15, col. 3, Lines 45-67, thereof Kaji et al. disclose stem, adjective, affix and noun as a part of a word. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Chandrat (6085242A), Adachi(JP071081 19 translated; Hussey(5826269A)., and Blakeley et al. (US 5563878 A) based on the teachings of Kaji et al. The motivation to combine these references is to enable the computer system to use word derivatives to create unique account names.

Allowable Subject Matter

17. Claim 30 is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Debra F. Charles whose telephone number is (571) 272 6791. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-5 Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alexander G. Kalinowski can be reached on (571) 272 6771. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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